



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

than the delegation, to urge high world ideals upon the conference, and only a few days ago a dispatch from Tokyo carried this extract from an address made before the students of the Imperial University by Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice:

It is not so much China's political condition as the absence of sincerity on Japan's part, that is responsible for the quandary confronting Japan over Shantung. The fact must be admitted that it has always been Japan's threat, direct or indirect, of armed force that has stood in the way of a real Chinese-Japanese reconciliation.

If the present Shantung policy is a departure from the old, high-handed attitude, the burden of proof rests with Japan. A solution will be reached only when Japan suc-

ceeds in convincing the Japanese of her sincerity, not by mere assurances but by deeds.

Some Japanese insist upon the open-door principle in the Pacific generally, including the other side of the ocean, to facilitate the solution of the emigration question. They must be reminded that this policy during twenty years has been advocated in a commercial sense alone. The emigration question is serious, no doubt, but it should not outweigh consideration for other nations' convenience and rights—circumstances which could easily be realized by assuming an influx, for instance, of Indians into this country.

Japan ought to be grateful to the powers for their sympathy in the matter of superfluous population, but we should not forget that this requires solution from within. There is nothing to be proud of in causing a nuisance to others through failure to control population.

WAR-ARMAMENT COSTS

Figures, revised and brought up to date by the United States Bureau of Efficiency, for use in the International Conference on Limitation of Armament, show that in 1921 past wars and current military and naval expenditures amounted to 82.5 cents out of every dollar, with 17.5 expended for all other activities. These figures show money actually expended. The Bureau of Efficiency, checking up the appropriations for 1922, finds that out of every dollar

appropriated 83.6 cents will be expended for past wars and the present establishment, with 16.4 cents for all other purposes.

While these figures show a somewhat smaller expense for war purposes than the 92.6 cents per dollar shown by Prof. Edward B. Rosa, of the United States Bureau of Standards, for a previous period, it is notable that the 1922 appropriations for war purposes exceed the figures for 1921.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1921 FISCAL YEAR

| Purpose. | 1921. Amount expended. | Per cent of total exclusive of postal service. |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Care and maintenance of veterans of the war of 1914, including compensation, rehabilitation, and hospital treatment | \$316,239,672 | 8.9 |
| 2. Pensions on account of military service prior to war of 1914 ... | 279,150,000 | 7.9 |
| 3. Interest on the public debt | 1,017,500,000 | 28.8 |
| 4. Contribution to sinking fund for amortization of public debt | 287,500,000 | 8.1 |
| I. Total appropriations incident to past wars | 1,900,389,672 | 53.7 |
| 5. Military establishment | 512,350,372 | 14.5 |
| 6. Naval establishment | 503,895,012 | 14.3 |
| II. Total appropriations for present national defense ... | 1,016,245,384 | 28.8 |
| Total for past wars and present national defense .. | 2,916,635,056 | 82.5 |
| III. Total appropriations for general purposes, except the postal service | 619,822,093 | 17.5 |
| Total for all purposes except the postal service | 3,536,457,149 | 100.0 |
| IV. Total appropriations for postal service | 631,768,011 | |
| Grand total | 4,168,225,160 | |

This table includes the regular supply bills for the fiscal year 1921 and all deficiency acts made for service pertaining to that fiscal year, but excludes deficiencies for prior years.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1922 FISCAL YEAR

| Purpose | 1922 Appropriations. | Per cent of total exclusive of postal service. |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Care and maintenance of veterans of war of 1914, including compensation, rehabilitation, hospital treatment, etc. | \$237,501,620 | 8.0 |
| 2. Pensions on account of military service prior to war of 1914 | 265,500,000 | 9.0 |
| 3. Interest on the public debt | 922,650,000 | 31.2 |
| 4. Contribution to sinking fund for amortization of public debt | 265,754,865 | 9.0 |
| I. Total appropriations incident to past wars | 1,691,406,485 | 57.2 |
| 5. Military establishment | 356,121,809 | 12.0 |
| 6. Naval establishment | 426,922,645 | 14.4 |
| II. Total appropriations for present national defense ... | 783,044,454 | 26.4 |
| Total for past wars and present national defense .. | 2,474,450,939 | 83.6 |
| III. Total appropriations for general purposes, except the postal service | 486,506,994 | 16.4 |
| Total for all purposes except the postal service | 2,960,957,933 | 100.0 |
| IV. Total appropriations for postal service | 574,092,552 | |
| Grand total | 3,535,050,485 | |

This statement takes into account all acts for the fiscal year 1922 passed up to July 21, 1921. It is not comparable with 1921 or any preceding year, since the totals and percentages will be changed by items in any deficiency appropriation or other acts passed subsequent to July 21, 1921.